

REMARKS**The Amendment**

The foregoing amendment corrects an obvious typographical error in claim 22. As no further search and/or consideration is needed, and entry places the application in better form for appeal, entry is deemed to be in order and is requested.

The Rejections

The examiner maintains the following rejections:

- The rejection of claims 11, 20-22 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- The rejection of claims 11, 20, 21 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being anticipated by Shaw et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,498,304).
- The rejection of claims 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,498,304), as applied to claims 11, 20, 21 and 29, and further in view of Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- Claims 11-14, 20-22, 24 29-32, 34 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).

Advisory Action

The following numbered paragraphs correspond to the six points of examiner rebuttal set forth on page 2 of the Advisory Action.

1.

In response to applicants' arguments that the polymer insert of Jones is not an adhesive and that Jones does not teach an adhesive composition that bonds substrates together, the examiner argues:

Jones teaches a plastic film comprising an energy-absorbing ingredient at the interface of two plastic substrates wherein energy is applied to heat the energy-absorbing ingredient and melt the plastic of the film and substrates thereby joining the two substrates together. Thus the plastic film comprising an energy-absorbing ingredient is adhesive.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Jones teaches a process for forming a *weld* between two work pieces. In the process of Jones two substrates are *welded* together. One skilled in the relevant arts would not equate the process of bonding using an adhesive with the process of welding.

Reference is made to page 7, lines 29-33, of Jones:

Welding occurs as a result of the heat generated giving melting of the plastic material up to a depth of typically 0.2mm. Where compatible material is in good contact *interdiffusion of molecules and hence welding will occur* (emphasis added).

The examiner is also referred to the dictionary definition of "weld." To weld, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth new Collegiate Dictionary (see page 1337, (a) and (b)), is to unit parts (metal to metal or plastic to plastic) by heating and allowing the parts (metal or plastic as the case may be) to flow together.

The examiner is also referred to the dictionary definition of "adhesive." An adhesive, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth new Collegiate Dictionary (see page 56), is a substance such as glue or cement. Cement is defined as a substance used to make objects adhere to each other (see page 220). Glue is defined as an adhesive substance, something used for sticking things together (see page 523).

Not only is the disclosure devoid of any reference to an adhesive substance or material, but a fair reading of the Jones disclosure by one of ordinary skill in the art is that Jones relate to a welding process whereby two substrates are welded together, not to a process of bonding substrates together using an adhesive composition.

It is well known that claims are to be construed from the vantage point of a person skilled in the relevant arts. In maintaining this rejection the examiner ignores the common, general-usage dictionary definition, the technical art specific definition as evidence by the Jones disclosure, and the definitions set forth in applicants' own disclosure.

Not only is the examiner applying his own definition, which is improper, but is using the term "adhesive" out of context. In this regard, applicants are using of the term "adhesive" as a thing or an object (noun), whereas the examiner interprets the term "adhesive" to be a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named (adjective). Thus, while the examiner urges that the plastic insert of Jones is adhesive, Jones fail to disclose or suggest an adhesive. Applicants submit that the examiner's interpretation of the disclosure of Jones is inappropriate.

Reconsideration is requested.

2.

In response to applicants' arguments that their substrates do not melt the joint area, that their invention does not involve welding and their claims are not anticipated by the disclosure of Jones, the examiner argues:

"Applicants claims are not commensurate in scope with this argument."

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Again, the examiner is interpreting the claims using his own definitions of terms used in applicants' claims, without regard to the definition used in applicants' disclosure, or the way a skilled artisan would interpret such terms, or how the common meaning of such terms are defined in the dictionary.

Reconsideration is requested.

3.

In response to applicants' arguments that the insert of weld material of Jones is not a reactivatable adhesive and is not preapplied on at least one of the substrates to be welded together (i.e., a preapplied adhesive), the examiner argues:

Jones teaches the insert may be molded onto one of the substrates during molding or through an overmolding operation. Thus the adhesive insert may be pre-applied and reactivated (e.g. during its use).

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Jones fails to disclose or suggest an adhesive. One skilled in the art would not regard the plastic insert of Jones to be an adhesive, as defined and claimed by applicants, and as commonly recognized in the art.

Reconsideration is requested.

4.

In response to applicants' arguments that in contrast [to the process of Shaw], applicants add an energy-absorbing ingredient to the adhesive, and that Shaw fails to disclose the presence of an energy-absorbing ingredient in the adhesive, the examiner argues:

The use of the term ingredient in the claims merely requires the adhesive to include an energy-absorbing constituent. Shaw teaches a thermoplastic film that is subjected to I-R radiation to melt the film. Thus clearly the thermoplastic film taught by Shaw includes an energy-absorbing constituent to the extent that it melts by application of I-R radiation.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

In one embodiment of Shaw (see col. 4, lines 43-47), it is suggested that a thermoplastic film may be fed between the nips of the corrugating rolls and

subsequently subjected to I-R radiation to melt the film into an adhesive layer. Such a disclosure fails to teach or suggest applicants' claimed invention wherein an adhesive is preapplied to a substrate (i.e., the substrate has applied thereon a reactivatable adhesive). Claim 11 requires that use of a reactivatable adhesive applied to a substrate. Clearly the thermoplastic film of Shaw cannot be considered a reactivatable adhesive. The thermoplastic film of Shaw is not applied adhesively to the substrate to be bonded, but may become an adhesive layer following application of an energy source, i.e., becomes *initially* adhesive, rather than being reactivated as defined and claimed by applicants.

5.

In response to applicants' arguments that there is no disclosure or suggestion in the disclosure [of Shaw] that the adhesive has been pre-applied to the substrate and later reactivated using radiant energy, the examiner argues that:

Shaw discloses the thermoplastic film is fed with a paperboard layer through a nip, i.e., the thermoplastic film is pre-applied, followed by subjecting the film to I-R radiation to melt the film, i.e., reactivating using radian (sic) energy.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

While Shaw teaches feeding of a thermoplastic film which is later melted, there is no disclosure or suggestion that the film is melted onto a substrate, solidified and then reactivated (again melted) in order to bond the substrate to a second substrate. Claim 11 requires that use of a reactivatable adhesive applied to a substrate. Clearly the thermoplastic film of Shaw cannot be considered a reactivatable adhesive as defined in applicants' disclosure. Again, the thermoplastic film of Shaw is not applied adhesively to the substrate to be bonded, but may become an adhesive layer following application of an energy source,

i.e., becomes *initially* adhesive, rather than being reactivated as defined and claimed by applicants.

6.

In response to applicants' arguments that the prior art does not suggest or provide any motivation to use energy absorbing ingredients in amounts needed to reactivate an adhesive present on a substrate as claimed by applicants, and that the combined prior art fails to suggest the claimed modification or a reasonable expectation of success, the examiner argues that:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the hot melt adhesive taught by the admitted prior art energy-absorbing ingredients such as cyanine dyes for reasons including increased speed of melting and only heating of the adhesive (i.e., the paperboard, its contents, or the surrounding area and equipment are not heated).

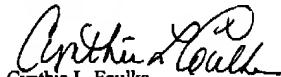
Applicants respectfully disagree.

The examiner is relying on the Jones document to supply the required motivation. Clearly the Jones disclosure, as noted above, does not teach the use of an adhesive to bond two substrates together but, rather, use of a weld material. The prior art does not suggest or provide any motivation to use energy absorbing ingredients in amounts needed to reactivate an adhesive present on a substrate as claimed by applicants. The combined prior art fails to suggest the claimed modification or a reasonable expectation of success.

Reconsideration is requested.

In view of the above comments, applicants request withdrawal of the outstanding rejections of record and an early notification of allowance.

Respectfully submitted,


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June 9, 2004

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Based on Webster's third new international dictionary.

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-
Webster Inc.
PE1628.W3638 1987 423 86-23801
ISBN 0-87779-508-8
ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)
ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

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220 celluloid • center

trate and camphor; 2 : a motion-picture film (as a work ... making its third appearance on — John McCarter) — *celluloid adj.*

cellulose acetate [L *cello-* + *yeo-* + *lit-* + *it-*] *adj.* (*cellulose* + *acetyl*) + *ite* (1943) : a cellulose ester having the capacity to hydrolyze cellulose (<*bacteria*>) (<*activity*>)

cellulose acetate [L *cello-* + *yeo-* + *it-*] *n.* [*Fr.* *cellule* living cell, *Ir.* *NL* *cellula* (1855) : a polysaccharide ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) of glucose units that constitutes the main part of the stems of plants, occurs naturally in such fibrous products as cotton and kapok, and is used as a material of many manufactured goods (as paper, rayon, and cellulophane)

cellulose acetate (n. 1995) : any of several compounds insoluble in water that are formed by the action of acetic acid, anhydrides of acetic acid, and esters such as ethyl, amyl, and propyl acetate on cellulose

cellulose nitrate (n. 1982) : any of several esters of nitric acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose (in paper, linen, or cotton) and used for making explosive charges and gunpowder

cellulose acetate [L *cello-* + *yeo-* + *it-*] *adj.* (ca. 1881) : of, relating to, or made from cellulose (<*fibers*>)

cellulose n (1944) : a substance made from cellulose or a derivative of cellulose that encloses and supports most plant cells — see cell wall

Cellus [*Yel-* + *cell-*] *adj.* [*Anders Celsius*] (1850) : relating to, conforming to, or based on the Celsius system of thermometric scales on which the interval between the triple point of water and the boiling point of water is divided into 99.99 degrees with 0.01 representing the triple point and 100° the boiling point (10° ~ ~ abbr. C compare Celsius, *Yel-*)

Cellus (n. 1715) : a prehistoric stone or metal implement shaped like a chisel or a head

Cellus, *Vel-* [n. *Celtic*, sing. of *Celtes*, fr. L *Celtus*] (1607) : a member of any of the ancient Indo-European people distributed from the British Isles to Spain, the Alpine Mts., Gaul, Hispania, Gaul, Highland Scot, Irishman, Welshman, Cornishman, or Breton

Celtic [*Yel-* + *cel-*] *adj.* (1656) : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Celts

Celtic (n. 1739) : a group of Indo-European languages usu. subdivided into Brythonic and Goidelic and now largely confined to Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Isle of Man — see also *Brythonic*, *Goidelic* table

Celtic cross (n. 1773) : a cross having essentially the form of a Latin cross with a ring about the intersection of the crossbar and upright shaft — see cross illustration

Celtist [*Yel-* + *cel-*] (n. 1912) : a specialist in Celtic languages or culture

cembalo [*Yeh-* + *bal-*] (n. 1616) : a harpsichord

cement [*Yeh-* + *ment-*] (n. 1625) : a powder of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and other materials (as CONCRETE) (140) ; 1 : a powder of aluminum, silica, lime, iron oxide, and other materials (as CONCRETE) burned together in a kiln and finely pulverized and used as an ingredient of mortars and concretes; also: CONCRETE 2 : a binding element or agent (as a cementing agent) that causes two or more to stick to each other b : something serving to unite firmly (as the bonds of a political, social, or cultural community together — R. M. Hutchins) 3 : CEMENTUM 4 : a plastic composition usu. made of zinc, copper, or silica for filling dental cavities

cement vi (n. 15c) : 1 : to unite or make firm or strong by applying a adhesive or mortar 2 : to overlay with concrete ~ ~ to become cemented — *cementer* n

cementation [*Yeh-* + *ment-*] (n. 1594) : 1 : a process of surrounding or covering stony rock with soil so that the solid is changed by chemical combination with the powder 2 : the act or process of cementing: the state of being cemented

cementite [*Yeh-* + *ment-*] (n. 1676) : a hard brittle iron carbide (Fe₃C) that occurs in steel, cast iron, and iron-carbon alloys

cementitious [*Yeh-* + *ment-*] (n. 1676) : adj. (ca. 1828) : having the properties of cement

cementum [*Yeh-* + *ment-*] (n. 1625) : a specialized layer of the pulp of a tooth normally within the gingiva — see *root* illustration

centaury [*Yeh-* + *ter-*] (n. pl. *steriles* [ME *climbing*, fr. MF *climber*, fr. NL *coenocytaria*, fr. Gr. *koine* 'nesting' + *terpe* 'nest') (15c) : a burin ground on or close to or near a rock surface

— more at RECENTLY 1: new; recent (Genitive)

cenacle [*Yeh-* + *kal-*] (n. 1616) : the room where Christ and his disciples met after Jesus' resurrection — *Upper* 2: a dining room, esp. one for a convent of nuns (as of the Society of Our Lady of the Conception) — *cen-* [Yeh-], *cen-* adj comb form (Gr. *kainos*) : recent; in names of geological periods (Eocene)

cenozoic [*Yeh-* + *zoic*] (n. 1625) : 1 : of or relating to the Cenozoic era; specifically, the Cenozoic monasteries, Fr. *L* *koenozoik*, derived of Gr. *koine* 'common' + *zoe* 'life'; 2 : a member of a religious group living together as a monastic community — *cenozoicite* [*Yeh-* + *bl-ik*, *sen-* or *cen-*] *n.* [Gr. *koine*-*zoikos*] (n. 1922) : a group of related biological taxonomic units capable by reason of closely related genotypes of essentially free gene interchange constituting a group in a PLEIOCENE, Fr. *cenozoikum*, Fr. *Ok* *koenozikum*, Fr. *kainozikum* (1922) : (1) a group of fossil organisms (as mammals and birds) found in the same geological horizon in a person or group of persons whose remains are elsewhere

cenozoic era (n. 1625) [Sp. fr. Maya *cenozoia*] (1841) : deep sinkhole in limestone with a pool at the bottom that is often dry in summer

Cenozoic [*Yeh-* + *zoik*, *sen-* or *cen-*] (n. 1854) : of, relating to, or being an era of geological history that extends from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time and is marked by a rapid evolution of mammals and birds and of flowering plants and higher flowering plants and by little change in the invertebrates; also: containing the system of rocks formed in this era — see GEOLOGIC TIME table — *Cenozoic* n

cease [Yeh-] *v.* vt censed; censoring [ME *censur*, prob. short for *censuere* to incense, fr. MF *encenter*, fr. LL *incensare*, fr. *incensum* incense] (14c)

censor [Yeh-] *n.* [*LL* fr. *censuere* to count, tax akin to Skt *samsati* he recites] (15c) : 1 : one of two magistrates of early Rome acting as censors, tax assessors, and inspectors of morals and conduct 2 : one who has the power to examine and censor printed matter, esp. what examines materials (as publications or films) for objectionable matter 3 : an official (as in time of war) who reads communications (as letters) and deletes material considered harmful to the interests of his organization 4 : a hypothesis or theory that is unproven and unaccepted until it reaches a consensus; censoring [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (1882) : to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable

censorious [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (1536) : marked by or given to censure syn **CENSUR** — *censoriously* adv — *censoriousness* n

censorship [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1537) : 1 : the act of inspecting, examining, or controlling publications or programs; censor

2 : censorial control exercised representively 3 : the office, post, or term of a Roman censor 4 : exclusion from concessions by the psychic censor

censorship [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (adv) (1635) : deserving or open to censure

censure [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1537) : 1 : a judgment of blame or disapprobation; 2 : *criticize*; *OPINION*; *JUDGMENT* 3 : the act of blaming or condemning someone

censure or *censuring* [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1537) : 1 : obs. blam

MATHE, JUDGE 2 : to find fault with and criticize as blameworthy syn *castigate* [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1537) : 1 : a count of the population and a property evaluation in early Rome 2 : a usu. complete enumeration of a population; specif. a periodic governmental census

census [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1625) : numbered fr. *censuere* more at *NUMBER* (1782)

1 : a monetary unit equal to *one* of a basic unit of value — see *birr*, *dollar*, *golden*, *lira*, *llangot*, *rand*, *rupee*, *shilling* at *MONEY* table 2 : a coin or note representing one cent 3 : the fen of the People's Republic of China

census-taker [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1625) : 1 : a count of the population and a property evaluation in early Rome 2 : a usu. complete enumeration of a population; specif. a periodic governmental census

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1 : any of a race of creatures habited to be half man and half horse and to live in the mountains of Thessaly

censuere [*Yeh-* + *ce-*] (n. 1625) : *LL* *genus* name, fr. ML *cluere* (1829) : any of a genus of *Centaurium* of low herbs of the gentian family; esp. a Old World herb (C. umbellatum) formerly used as a tonic; 2 : an American plant (Saponaria angustifolia) closely related to *centaury*

centaur [*Yeh-* + *ter-*] (n. 1625) : 1 : a centaur, a mythical creature, fr. *ML* *centaurus*, fr. L *centaur*, fr. Gr. *kenetor* (14c) 1 : any of a race of creatures habited to be half man and half horse and to live in the mountains of Thessaly

centaur [*Yeh-* + *ter-*] (n. 1625) : 2 : a centaur, a mythical creature, fr. *ML* *centaurus*, fr. L *centaur*, fr. Gr. *kenetor* (14c) 1 : any of a genus of *Centaurium* of low herbs of the gentian family; esp. a Old World herb (C. umbellatum) formerly used as a tonic; 2 : an American plant (Saponaria angustifolia) closely related to *centaury*

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glucose phosphate • gnaw 523

glucose phosphate n (1927) : a phosphate ester of glucose: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{PO}_4^{\text{2-}}$ or $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{PO}_4^{\text{2-}}$

glucosidase n (1926) : an enzyme that hydrolyzes a glucose group that is attached (1964) : an ester $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2^{\text{-}}$ that is formed from glucose and ATP in the presence of a glucokinase and that is an essential early stage in B_6A metabolism

glucosidase n (1917) $\text{Glu}-\text{D-Glucidase}$ n (ca. 1926) : an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of a glucoside

glucosidase n (1917) $\text{Glu}-\text{D-Glucidase}$ n (ca. 1917) : a compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ that occurs esp. as a constituent of mucopolysaccharides (as hyaluronic acid) and is hydrolyzed by a glucosidase

glucosidase n (1917) $\text{Glu}-\text{D-Glucidase}$ n (ca. 1945) : an enzyme that hydrolyzes a glucoside esp. one that occurs widely (as in liver and spleen) and hydrolyzes the beta form of a glucuronide

glucuronide $\text{Glu}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-R}$ n (1934) : any of various derivatives of glucuronic acid that are formed esp. as combinations with often toxic aromatic hydroxyl compounds (as phenols) and are excreted in the urine

glucuronic acid $\text{Glu}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-OH}$ n [ME *gluc*, fr. MF, fr. LL *glut*, glut—more at *CLAY*] (14c)

1 : a white crystalline acid (as a salt of citric acid) esp. of a hard protein chiefly gelatinous substance that is absorbed water-soluble and has a strong taste and strong adhesive properties and that is obtained by cooking down collagenous materials (as hide or bones) 2 : a solution of glucose used for sticking things together — $\text{glu}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-OH}$ adj — $\text{glu}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-OH}$ adj

glue v. glued, glueing also glueing (14c) 1 : to cause to stick (esp. with glue) $\text{glu}-\text{v. Glue}$ the wings onto the model airplane 2 : to fix (at the expense of time or energy) especially or with deep concentration (keep my eyes glued to the TV screen)

glue n [ME *glum*, fr. OF *glum*, glutin] (prob. akin to ME *gloumen* to glut) (ca. 1450) 1 : broadly morose (became ~ when they heard the news) 2 : $\text{glu}-\text{v. Glue}$ (as a countenance) — $\text{glu}-\text{n. Glue}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{sullen}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{mournful}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{gloominess}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{mash}$ adj (ca. 1828) : consisting or having the character of plumes (~ flowers)

glue vine n (1891) : a L. hull; husk; skin to L. glue to peel more at *CLAY* (1891) : a chatty bract of a plant

glue-worm n [ME *glut-worm*, prob. *glutin*] (prob. akin to ME *gloumen* to glut) (ca. 1450) 1 : broadly morose (became ~ when they heard the news) 2 : $\text{glu}-\text{v. Glue}$ (as a countenance) — $\text{glu}-\text{sullen}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{mournful}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{gloominess}$ — $\text{glu}-\text{mash}$ adj (ca. 1828) : consisting or having the character of plumes (~ flowers)

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glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. fr. obs. glut, *swallow*] (archaic) (1400) : to swallow up; glutting [prob. fr. obs. glut, *swallow*] archaic

glutamate $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ n (1916) : a salt or ester of glutamic acid; esp. *MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE*

glutamic acid $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ n [ME *glut*, fr. *glutum*, glut-] (1971) : a crystalline amide $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ that is found in plants and animals and used in the form of a sodium salt as a seasoning

glutathione $\text{Glu}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2-\text{NH}_2$ n (1938) : an enzyme that has glutathione reductase activity and ammonia-generating glutathione reductase activity

glutathione $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ n (1958) : a crystalline amino acid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ that is found both free and in proteins in plants and animals and that yields glutamic acid and ammonia on hydrolysis

glutathione $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ n (*glutamic acid + aldehyde*) (1951) : a compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ that contains two aldehyde groups and is used esp. in tanning leather and in the fixation of biological tissues

glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. akin to *glut* (as in *tartrate*)] (ca. 1385) : a crystalline salt $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ used esp. in organic synthesis

glutathione $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ n [ME *glut*, fr. *glutum* acid + *thio-* + *-ine*] (1951) : a thiol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ that contains one amino-acid residue each of glutamic acid and cysteine and occurs widely in plant and animal tissues and that plays an important role in biological oxidation-reduction processes and as a coenzyme

glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. from *glut* (as in *glutinous*)] (1804) 1 : of relating to the glutinous muscles

glut n [ME *glut*, fr. *glutum* skin to *LL glut*, glut-] (1803) : a tenacious elastic protein substance esp. of wheat that gives coherence to dough — $\text{glu}-\text{teneous}$ [*glutinous*]

glutathione $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2-\text{NH}_2$ n (1938) : a thiol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ that contains one amino-acid residue each of glutamic acid and cysteine and occurs widely in plant and animal tissues and that plays an important role in biological oxidation-reduction processes and as a coenzyme

glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. from *glut* (as in *glutinous*)] (1801) : the *stomach muscle* of the three large muscles in each of the human buttocks

glutathione $\text{Val}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ n (1938) : a thiol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{-NH}_2$ that contains one amino-acid residue each of glutamic acid and cysteine and occurs widely in plant and animal tissues and that plays an important role in biological oxidation-reduction processes and as a coenzyme

glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. from *glut* (as in *glutinous*)] (1801) : having the quality of glut — $\text{glu}-\text{inous}$ adj

glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. from *glut* (as in *glutinous*)] (1801) : having the quality of glut — $\text{glu}-\text{inous}$ adj

glut v. glutted, glutting [prob. from *glut* (as in *glutinous*)] (1801) : excess in eating or drinking

glyc- or **glyco-** comb form [ME, fr. *Glyc* glyk-, sweet, fr. *glyky*] 1 : sugar (*glycoprotein*) 2 : glycine (*glycine*)

glyc- or **glyco-** *can* *gluc* n (1953) : POLYSACCHARIDE

glycer- or glyco- **comb form** [ISV, fr. *glycin*] 1 : glycerol (*glycer*) 2 : related to glycerol or glyceric acid (*glyceroldehyd*)

glycerol- or **glyco-** *aldehyde* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{hid}$ n (1882) : a sweet crystalline metabolite by the breakdown of sugars and that yields glycerol on reduction

glycerol- or **glyco-** *aldehyde* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{hid}$ n [ISV, fr. *glycerin*] (ca. 1854) : a syrupy glyceride (*glyceride* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{hid}$) adj

glycerol- or **glyco-** *glycerin* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{in}$ n [F *glycérine*, fr. *Glyc* glycerin] (ca. 1854) : a syrupy glyceride (*glyceride* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{in}$) adj

glycerol- or **glyco-** *glycerate* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{at}$ n (1882) : a sweet syrupy glyceride (*glyceride* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{at}$) adj

glycerol- or **glyco-** *glycerate* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{at}$ n (1884) : a sweet syrupy glyceride (*glyceride* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{at}$) adj

glycerol- or **glyco-** *glycerate* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{at}$ n (1884) : a radical derived from glycerol by removal of hydroxyl esp. a trivalent radical $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2$

glycerol- or **glyco-** *glycin* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{in}$ n (1851) : a sweet crystalline amino acid $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$ that is formed by the breakdown of proteins with strong adhesive properties and that is obtained by cooking down collagenous materials (as hide or bones)

glycerol- or **glyco-** *glycin* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{in}$ n (1854) : a sweet crystalline amino acid (*glycin*) that is the principal form in which carbohydrates are stored in animal tissue

glyco- *ester* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{est}$ n [NL] (ca. 1897) : the formation and storage of glycogen

glyco- *glycogen* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{glycogen}$ n [NL] (ca. 1901) : the breakdown of glycogen by way of phosphate derivatives with the production of pyruvic or lactic acid and energy stored in high-energy bonds

glyco- *protein* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{protei}$ n adj (1959) : a protein esp. of a membrane

glyco- *protein* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{protei}$ n adj (1968) : a protein esp. of a membrane

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glyco- *radical* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text{rad}$ n (1958) : a glycerol radical containing two hydroxyl groups

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glyco- *radical* $\text{Glu}-\text{al}-\text{rid}-\text$

weed • weld 1337

weard /wērd/ **n.** OE **wērd**, **gewērd**: skin to **ON** cloth, clothing. **Lith** **aust** to **weave** (bcl. 12c) **i.** **GARMENT** — often used in pl. **b.** dress worn as a sign of mourning (as by a widow) — **usu.** used in pl. **b.** a band of wrape worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning — **usu.** used in pl. **c.** **WEED** **n.** **an** **old** **word** **for** **weeds** **from** **an** **area** **of** **the** **forest** **or** **wood** **where** **they** **are** **growing** **with** **or** **consisting** **of** **weeds** **2.** **any** **weed** **esp.** **rank** **growth** **or** **ready** **propagation** **3.** **notably** **lean** **and** **scrawny**; **LANKY** — **weediness** **n.**

weak /wēk/ **n.** **ME** **wēk**, **OE** **wēc**, **wēc**: akin to OHG **wēkk** week. **1.** **weakness** **in** **various** **sense** **2.** **(bcl. 12c)** **i.** **a** **week** **beginning** **with** **a** **specified** **day** **or** **containing** **a** **specified** **holiday** (**the** **~** **of** **the** **18th** **(Easter)**) **2.** **(bcl. 11** **mp**) **appointed** **for** **public** **recognition** **of** **some** **cause** **(as** **Parliament**) **3.** **any** **period** **of** **time** **containing** **8** **days** **4.** **a** **series** **of** **regular** **working** **business** **or** **school** **days** **during** **each** **7-day** **period** **5.** **3** **a** **time** **seven** **days** **before** **or** **after** **a** **specified** **day** **weekday** /wēk'ēd/ **n.** **(ca. 13c)** **a** **day** **of** **the** **week** **except** **Sunday** **or** **sometimes** **except** **Saturday** **and** **Sunday**

weekend /wēk'end/ **n.** **(ca. 1777)** **on** **weekdays** **repeatedly**; **on** **any** **week** **(takes** **a** **bus**)

week-end /wēk'ēnd/ **n.** **(ca. 1787)** **the** **end** **of** **the** **week**; **specif.** **the** **period** **between** **the** **close** **of** **one** **working** **or** **business** **or** **school** **week** **and** **the** **beginning** **of** **the** **next**

weekend /wēk'ēnd/ **v.** **(ca. 1901)** **to** **spend** **the** **weekend**

weekend bag /'wēk'ēnd bāg/ **n.** **a** **traveling** **bag** **of** **a** **size** **to** **carry** **clothing** **and** **personal** **articles** **for** **a** **weekend** **trip**; **called** **also** **weekend case**

weekend car /'wēk'ēnd kār/ **n.** **1.** **any** **car** **used** **for** **weekends** **2.** **visits** **for** **a** **weekend**

weekend tag /'wēk'ēnd tāg/ **n.** **on** **weekends** **repeatedly**; **on** **any** **weekend** **(takes** **a** **bus**)

weekend trip /'wēk'ēnd trīp/ **n.** **(ca. 150c)** **every** **week**; **once** **a** **week**; **by** **the** **week**

weekendy adj. /'wēk'ēndē adj/ **i.** **occurring**, **appearing**, **or** **done** **weekly** **2.** **reckoned** **by** **the** **week**

weekly n. **of** **newspapers** **(1812)**; **a** **weekly** **newspaper** **or** **periodical**

weeknight /'wēk'ēn'għt/ **n.** **(ca. 1859)** **a** **weekday** **night**

weeknightly /'wēk'ēn'għtēlē adj/ **(1963)** **on** **weeknights** **repeatedly**; **on** **any** **weeknight**

ween /wēn/ **v.** **ME** **wēn**, **OE** **wēn**: **skin** **to** **ON** **wēn** **to** **hope** **L** **to** **trust** **in** **or** **rely** **on** **any** **person** **or** **thing** **more** **at** **wēn** **archaic** (bcl. 12c) **i.** **IMAGINE**

wee-wee word /'wē-wē wôrd/ **n.** **an** **infantile** **word** **more** **at** **wēn** **archaic** (bcl. 12c)

weezy /wēzē/ **adj.** **also** **weezy** /wēzē/; **adj.** **(of** **weezy** **weezy**) **adv.** **(ca. 1781)** **exceptionally** **small**; **TINY**

weep /wēp/ **v.** **ME** **wēp**, **OE** **wēp**: **weeping** **ME** **wēp**, **OE** **wēp**: **skin** **to** **OHG** **wēsfōn** **in** **weep**. **Observe** **wēp** **to** **call** **to** **wēp** **(bcl. 12c)** **3.** **to** **express** **deep** **sorrow** **for** **usu.** **by** **shedding** **tears**; **BEWAIL** **2.** **to** **pour** **forth** **tears** **from** **the** **eyes** **3.** **to** **cause** **(a** **fluid** **such** **as** **tears**) **to** **flow** **out** **of** **the** **body** **4.** **to** **shed** **tears** **over** **usu.** **an** **object** **5.** **to** **leak** **fluid** **slowly**; **ooze**; **leak** **6.** **to** **give** **sluggishly** **or** **in** **drogs** **7.** **to** **drop** **over** **HEAD**

weeper /wēp'ər/ **n.** **(bcl. 12c)** **1.** **a** **person** **that** **weeps** **b.** **a** **professional** **name** **for** **a** **person** **who** **specializes** **in** **the** **artificial** **maintenance** **2.** **a** **badge** **of** **mourning** **worn** **esp.** **in** **the** **8th** **and** **19th** **centuries** **3.** **TEARERAKER**

weep hole /wēp hōl/ **n.** **(ca. 1515)** **a** **hole** **in** **a** **wall** **or** **foundation** **that** **is** **designed** **to** **allow** **water** **to** **drain** **out**

weeping /'wē-pîng/ **adj.** **(bcl. 12c)** **1.** **TEARFUL** **2.** **archale** **rain** **3.** **having** **slender** **pendent** **branches**

weeping willow /n. ca. 1731/ **n.** **an** **Asian** **willow** (*Salix babylonica*) **with** **weeping** **pendent** **branches**

weepy /'wē-pē/ **adj.** **(ca. 1602)** **inclined** **to** **weep**; **TEARFUL**

weft /wēft/ **n.** **ME** **wēf**, **OE** **wēf**: **water**, **at** **wēf** **—** **more** **at** **wēf** **archaic** (bcl. 12c) **1.** **a** **twine** **in** **b.** **yard** **used** **for** **the** **wool** **2.** **WEF FABRIC** **also:** **an** **article** **of** **woven** **fabric**

weft-knit /'wēft-knit/ **adj.** **(ca. 1643)** **produced** **in** **machine** **knitting** **with** **the** **use** **of** **a** **weft** **3.** **WEFT**

weight /wēt/ **n.** **ME** **wēt**, **OE** **wēt**: **WEIGH** **1.** **the** **amount** **of** **matter** **in** **a** **body** **2.** **the** **amount** **of** **force** **needed** **to** **overturn** **or** **move** **an** **object** **3.** **WEIGH** **4.** **the** **power** **which** **IN** **2.** **to** **merit** **consideration** **as** **important**; **COUNT** **(evid.** **will** **IN** **2.** **to** **have** **a** **heavy** **weight** **in** **3.** **to** **have** **a** **saddening** **or** **disheartening** **effect** **4.** **to** **be** **in** **bad** **health** **see** **CONSIDER** **—** **weighable** **n.** **(ca. 1611)** **ad-** **weighter** **n.**

weight in /'wēt-in/ **v.** **(ca. 150c)** **1.** **to** **ascertain** **the** **heaviness** **of** **or** **by** **as** **if** **by** **a** **balance** **2.** **OUTWEIGH** **3.** **COUNTERBALANCE** **c:** **to** **make** **heavy** **or** **weighty** **4.** **to** **consider** **carefully** **by** **calculating** **opposition** **or** **aspects** **in** **order** **to** **choose** **or** **decide** **5.** **ASSESS** **6.** **DETERMINE** **7.** **evaluate** **8.** **to** **leave** **up** **(an** **anchor**) **preparatory** **to** **sailing** **9.** **to** **measure** **or** **apportion** **(a** **definite** **quantity**) **on** **or** **as** **if** **on** **a** **scale** **10.** **wēt** **1.** **to** **have** **a** **heavy** **weight** **in** **3.** **to** **have** **a** **saddening** **or** **disheartening** **effect** **4.** **to** **be** **in** **bad** **health** **see** **CONSIDER** **—** **weighable** **n.** **(ca. 1611)** **ad-** **weighter** **n.**

weight in /'wēt-in/ **v.** **(ca. 150c)** **1.** **to** **cause** **to** **bend** **down**; **OVERTURN** **2.** **OF-** **RESCUE** **3.** **WEIGH** **4.** **WEIGH** **5.** **WEIGH** **6.** **WEIGH** **7.** **WEIGH** **8.** **WEIGH** **9.** **WEIGH** **10.** **WEIGH** **11.** **WEIGH** **12.** **WEIGH** **13.** **WEIGH** **14.** **WEIGH** **15.** **WEIGH** **16.** **WEIGH** **17.** **WEIGH** **18.** **WEIGH** **19.** **WEIGH** **20.** **WEIGH** **21.** **WEIGH** **22.** **WEIGH** **23.** **WEIGH** **24.** **WEIGH** **25.** **WEIGH** **26.** **WEIGH** **27.** **WEIGH** **28.** **WEIGH** **29.** **WEIGH** **30.** **WEIGH** **31.** **WEIGH** **32.** **WEIGH** **33.** **WEIGH** **34.** **WEIGH** **35.** **WEIGH** **36.** **WEIGH** **37.** **WEIGH** **38.** **WEIGH** **39.** **WEIGH** **40.** **WEIGH** **41.** **WEIGH** **42.** **WEIGH** **43.** **WEIGH** **44.** **WEIGH** **45.** **WEIGH** **46.** **WEIGH** **47.** **WEIGH** **48.** **WEIGH** **49.** **WEIGH** **50.** **WEIGH** **51.** 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1338 weld • well

weld \weld\ adj

weld n (183) 1 : a welded joint 2 : union by welding : the state or condition of being welded

welded adj (1820) : one that welds; as, a *welder* : one whose work is welding

weld-meant \weld'-mēnt\ n (1941) : a unit formed by welding together an assembly of pieces

welf-er \welf'-er, -fēr\ n [ME, fr. the phrase *wel faren* to fare well] (14c) 1 : the state of doing well esp. in respect to good fortune, happiness, well-being, or welfare 2: **WELFARE WORK** 3: RELIEF 2b

welfare ad (1904) 1 : of relating to, or concerned with, welfare and esp. with the welfare of the poor, disabled, or other disadvantaged groups (~legislation) 2 : receiving public welfare benefits (> mothers)

welfare state n (1943) 1 : a social system based on the assumption by a political party of primary responsibility for the individual and social well-being of all members 2 : nation or state characterized by the operation of the welfare state

welfare work n (ca 1902) : organized efforts by a community or organization for the social betterment of a group in society — *welfare worker*

welfar-ism \welf'-fār-izm, -m\ n (1949) : the complex of policies, attitudes, and beliefs associated with the welfare state — *welfar-ist* \welf'-ar-ist\ n *adj*

welkin \wel'-kən\ n [ME, lit., cloud, fr. OE wælcen: skin in OHG wel-

ken cloud, OSV slg v glgo moisture] (12c) 1 : a : the vault of the sky

b : the upper air; esp., the stratosphere

well \wĕl\ n [ME, welle, fr. OE wele: akin to OHG welle wave, OE wele to bubble, boil, L volvē to roll — more at VOLVU\] (bef. 12c)

1. a : an issue of water from the earth : a pool fed by a spring

2. a HOLLOW TUNNEL: as, a well or hole bored into the earth to reach a supply of water

3. a : a depression in the middle of a ship's deck designed to protect from damage and facilitate the inspection of the pumps b : a compartment in the hold of a fishing boat in which fish are kept alive

4. a : a kind of well suited to oil, gas, lime, or gypsum 5 : an open space extending vertically through floors, as in a shaft or well shaft

6 : a deep excavation or excavation made in the ground for a construction or shape suggesting a well for water

7. a : something resembling a well in being damp, cool, deep, or dark

8. a : a deep vertical hole

9. a : a sound or cavity in a rock or stone

10. a : a minimum of a variable in physics or potential energy

11. a : a well or hole in the eye

12. a : to rise to the surface and rise, New North (near

13. a : to rise to the surface like a flood of liquid

14. a : to bring to a climax or a crisis

15. a : to wish; esp., to desire

16. a : to wish; esp., to desire

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